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Too Much Weyler for Spain.

Gen. VALERIANO WETLER Y NICOLAU is certainly the costliest of modern warriors, taking into view what he accomplished against his country's enemies. He has run riot in destroying property of friend and foe in Cuba, until now at last even the Madrid Chamber of Commerce protests against his latest order for the laying waste, within three days, of all plantations and buildings in Havana province that might prove use ful to the insurgents.

He is also involving Spain in enormous obligations toward foreign nations, especially our own. The list of filed claims of American citizens against her, arising out of the war, just transmitted to the Senate. includes about fourscore, aggregating between \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000, exclusive of the claims whose amounts are not made up.

The latest report from him records his burning of the whole village of Quatro Camiros, about three hundred houses. Perhaps even some Spaniards may regret that he managed to escape the ambush which, immediately after that affair, was prepared for him by Cols. ARANGUREN and ARANGO. He is a very expensive luxury for Spain.

Wealth and Luxury.

The Rev. Dr. RAINSFORD's remarks on the subject of personal extravagance, quoted yesterday by a reporter of THE SUN, were more than mere criticism of a particular social function, or of social functions in general. "I base my opposition to lavish displays of wealth at the present time," said Dr. RAINSFORD, "in the belief that this is not a proper time for such affairs." The rector of St. George's thinks of the great vote last November for the party of disorder, and believes that the ostentation of riches is particularly inexpedient on the heels of the Bryanite demonstration. "Such affairs give demagogues excuse for attacking the East, and furnish texts for homilies on the heartless extravagance of the wealthy in the face of poverty and destitution," he says.

Numerous colleagues of Dr. RAINSFORD, speaking from the pulpits of different communions, have talked of late in the same strain as to the inopportuneness of wealth's manifesting itself in these days when class hatred is said tobe raging flercely. Even if wealth be not evil in itself, its possessors are warned, for the sake of public peace and individual safety, not to show their money. since the sight of it may carry the exploding spark into the mines of discontent and bitterness, with which many philosophers, those in the pulpit particularly,

say that society is honeycombed. Before this widespread feeling that the institution of property is seriously threatened, the expenditure of money upon this or that gayety or indulgence is a mere peccadillo of trifling moment only. And if property, instead of being assured and stable depends upon the prudence with which the show of it is restrained, and upon diplomacy with which it is used. the sooner the truth is demonstrated, the better; for probably no mental suffering is more crushing than the terror of the miser who fears that his gold is about to be taken from him. For our part, we have far greater confidence in the sobriety of the world at large, and in the laws of nature as they have been revealed to us, than have Dr. RAINSFORD and his fellow preachers; and in our opinion the lessons now coming so fluently from the pulpit are ten times more inciting to the feeling of envy against the rich and to the spirit which makes social disorder than all possible combined exhibitions of expenditure on the part of owners of money. DIVES was a blameless man, except for having wealth. That alone sank him into damnation. For the kindred reason, LAZARUS, who possesseed no virtue whatsoever outside of his poverty, rose into Heaven. Yet, in the modern socialistic pulpits the clergymen forget this story utterly, and instead of preaching the relation it teaches of wealth to holiness, they are continually exalting wealth as the most vital element in the world's life.

The fact is, whether wealth is wrong or right, it is so at all times, under any cires, and in all degrees. If it be wrong, Dr. RAINSFORD can live as easily on a dollar a day as other men, and doubtless perform his arduous parish labors as successfully as he now does. If, though, it is not forbidden, in morals, people will be happier and wiser to learn the prevailing entiment conclusively than to continue huddled up like rabbits in dread of it. Meantime, we seriously advise people possessed of money to enjoy it after their own decent tastes, and to choose for its distribution mainly the usual channel of trade rather than to give it away or to throw it into the sea.

The Jewish Appeal.

We have printed the appeal for contributions issued by the United Hebrew Charities. It is of an unusual kind; it is of the most urgent character; funds are needed at once to meet the calls of the many applicants for help. The Jews of New York ordinarily furnish means as may be required for the relief of the needy members of their own faith; but, in the present case, the President of the United Hebrew Charities has given notice that contributions from any source will be gratefully received. It may be inferred from this statement that the treasury of the organization is in a condition of unprecedented distress. Indeed, we learn from the official report that the receipts for last month were little more than one-half as large as the disbursements, which, we regret to know, are inordinately heavy this winter.

We have no doubt that this appeal will meet with a prompt and liberal response from Jewish citizens and from others. The opportunity is one for generous people who are not of the Jewish faith as well as for se who are of it. Benevolence is ever

have come to New York within the past few years from Russia and elsewhere, seeking for a better country. They arrive in a strange land, the language of which they cannot speak, the ways of which are bewildering to them, and the useful industries of which they are ignorant of. They have traditions, prejudices, and customs which isolate them from the general body of the community; they labor under many disadvantages when they seek for employment; a large proportion of them take up those easily acquired trades in which the competition is the greatest and the pay the smallest; and in their struggle for existence they often meet with fallure. It is in behalf of those among them who fall by the way-side that the officers of the United Hebrew Charities make their appeal to the public. They are a most frugal people; hey are always anxious to find the means of self-support; the vice of intemperance is hardly ever chargeable against them; their shrewdness and peaceableness are often the subject of remark : they are devoted to their religion, and regardful of its rites and ceremonies; they have a dislike of making their poverty known. A Jewish street beggar is

not often seen in New York. The institutions of benevolence that have been established here by wealthy Jews, the pospitals, asylums, and aid societies are numerous, but they cannot meet the demands that are made upon them by the recent Jewish immigration. It is for this reason that the needs of the United Hebrew Charities have become so pressing.

It is unfortunate that such great numbers of impoverished Jewish immigrants have come to New York within so short a time. If the immigration had been controlled or regulated, from the first, by some American Jewish society that held relations with the Jewish communities in Russia and Poland, t would have been better for all the parties n interest, and much of the suffering that has existed among the immigrants here would have been warded off. But here they are, and here they continue to come by the thousand every month of the year. It is a troublesome question for Judaism in America and for the American community at large. Meanwhile benevolent people regardless of religion or race, will seek to relieve the widespread wretchedness among he poorer Jewish residents of the city, which is so vividly described in the appeal which we have printed as issued by the United Hebrew Charities.

The Senate Will Take Due Time.

We have probably heard the last of the attempt to browbeat the United States Senate into a hasty and blindfold confirmation of an arbitration treaty upon which crafty British diplomatists and expert officials of the British Foreign Office have been busy for a twelvemonth. The people who in a burst of hysterical emotion have been summoning individual Senators to accept joyfully and without inspection a compact, which is effusively described as a message of peace and good will to men, ignore the constitutional duty of the Senate, considered as an essential part of the treaty-making power. Their impatience has had the natural effect of provoking rebuke from the men, who are bound by their oaths to discharge with wariness and foresight a grave deliberative function.

We are told by the advocates of incor siderate and immediate confirmation that, whatever may be the faults of the arbitration treaty, it is at least a step in the right direction. We should not, they say, look a gift horse in the mouth. To which we answer, that it would have been well for the Trojans on a memorable occasion had they looked a gift horse in the belly. Who knows how many snares and dangers may lurk beneath the artfully concocted phrases of this diplomatic document? Time is needed to detect precisely what this treaty means; and the Senate would be recreant if it failed to take all the time required. If they took a year, they would occupy no ne than Lord SALISBURY has employed in formulating his proposals, or in concealing his designs. The exhaustive inquiry, which is indispensable, cannot possibly be conducted in the last hours of a moribund Administration. Nobody, except the few surviving friends of Messrs. CLEVE-LAND and OLNEY, pretends to believe that our national interests, so far as they are affected by the projected treaty, will suffer particle through a postponement of its confirmation until the session of the Senate which will follow Mr. McKINLET's inauguration. By that time we are likely to know a good deal more about the true inwardness of the arbitration treaty than we know now. One thing is certain: Several amendments will have to be made before the agreement will have any chance of commending itself o the great body of our people. Secretary OLNEY will have no time to conduct the negotiations regarding such emendations, even if he were disposed to do so. The amendments, which we have in mind, would deprive Lord Salisbury of what was possibly his sole inducement to sign the treaty. For him it would be a resounding diplomatic triumph if, after seeming to be forced to recognize the Monroe doctrine in the Venezuelan affair, he should, under a posible construction of the subsequent arbiration agreement with the United States. make the applicability of the Monroe doctrine to a future boundary question a subect for adjudication by a tribunal on which Englishmen should be as fully represented as Americans. The Monroe doctrine, as we have often pointed out, is not alleged by us to be a principle of international law, the validity of which may or may not be acknowledged by foreign jurists; it is a fixed national policy, a settled domestic programme, the propriety or expediency of which we will never suffer an international court to pass upon. No American who accepts the Monroe doctrine, as interpreted in the instance of

cumstances, fall within the cognizance of any tribunal created by the treaty. There is another vital point as to which an amendment of the treaty is imperatively needed. Our right to build and control the Nicaragua Canal should be expressly excluded from the jurisdiction of the tribunal made up of three British and three American Judges, and created for the purpose of adjusting territorial claims, or claims involving rights and interests necessary to control the enjoyment of territory. Under the treaty, if a question be once referred to that tribunal, a settlement of it may be postponed for an indefinite period; for, even should no award be made by the arbitrators, the question must remain in abeyance until time has been afforded for an attempt at mediation on the part of one or more friendly powers. We could not permit the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. once begun, to be interminably arrested by such proceedings. Another feature of the Tens of thousands of impecunious Jews proposed treaty which undoubtedly re-

Venezuela, can object to see juserted in the

text of the arbitration agreement an ex-

plicit provision that the applicability of that

doctrine to a given case shall, under no cir-

quires amendment is that which defines the composition of the two minor tribunals, which are to deal with pecuniary claims. We refer particularly to the clause providing that, where the arbitrators fail to agree upon an umpire, and experience has shown that they always would fail, the power of appointing one shall be exercised by the King of Sweden. That umpire, having the casting vote, would practically constitute the court. Now, would any American in his senses have submitted the Alabama claims to a court thus constituted?

There are but two European sovereigns

to whom with any semblance of safety we could delegate the appointment of an umpire; those are, of course, the Emperor of Russia and the Chief Magistrate of the Swiss Confederation. If Great Britain would accept neither of them, we might as well abandon the idea of finding a European umpire acceptable to both parties. We certainly could not accept the King of Sweden. whose dynastic interests would powerfully impel him to gain England's good will: For upward of a century his country has suffered dismemberment, and has been exposed to the risk of conquest, at the hands of Russia; of all the European nations, England could oppose the most effective barrier to a renewal of such aggressions, because she is the greatest of the maritime powers. It should be remembered that the House of BERNADOTE has even greater reason than had the House of Vasa to be haunted by the dread of Muscovite ambition. Instead of being strengthened by Norway, which she obtained in 1815, Sweden has been harassed and weakened; for not only have the Norwegians insisted upon governing themselves, but the moment Sweden shall reach the limit of her concessions, they are likely to throw themselves into the arms of Russia. It is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that to please England is for King Oscan a matter of dynastic life and death. It is not to be presumed that the members of the United States Senate will be oblivious of a fact familiar to every petty diplomatist in Europe.

Explorations in Alaska.

Some gold hunters, last summer, pushed into an unexplored part of Alaska, over 200 miles inland, and their interesting story, with the map they drew, appears on another page of THE SUN. The scene of their adventures is directly north of Cooks Inlet, along the large and rapid Sushitna River, which they ascended to the great falls that break the channel about 250 miles from the river's mouth. Mr. W. A. DICKET, who drew the map, completed his delineation of the river by using a map of the Sushitna from its source to the falls, which had been drawn by some Indians. It is known that Indian tribes, and the Eskimos also, frequently have the geographic instinct well developed, and their rude sketch maps have sometimes been of considerable assistance to explorers. Mr. DICKEY has sent to this office Indian maps of a part of the river and a map of the whole river based upon native information. From the general agreement of this material with Mr. Dickey's map, so far as he ascended the river, it is fair to assume that the Indians are correct in their statement that the river issues from a lake to the northeast, not far from the Copper River. The length of the Sushitna is probably about 400 miles.

These prospectors made two very interesting discoveries. One was that there is a break at least 150 to 200 miles long in the range of the Alaska Mountains, the northern continuation of the Rocky Mountains. This range has, for years, been shown on our maps in unbroken continuity, extending to the sea and then far out into the ocean as the Alaska Peninsula. But our prospectors found that for 150 miles inland from Mount Sushitna on Cooks Inlet there are no mountains where the Alaska range has appeared on the maps. On the contrary, a broad, level country, heavily timbered with spruce and birch, stretches to the westward as far as can be seen from points on the low mountains east of the river.

The other discovery was a towering mountain north of the break in the Alaska range. It was much higher than any of the surrounding peaks, and some members of the party, who have long been familiar with the mountains of the Pacific coast, estimated its beight at 20,000 feet. This estimate, however, is not a sufficient basis upon which to award to Mount McKinley, as they named it, the distinction of being the highest known summit in Alaska. Estimates of mountain heights are often inaccurate. Exact information supplied by careful surveys is required before it can be asserted that Mount McKinley overtops Mount Logan, which is known to be 19,500 feet high.

Many other interesting facts about this rugged part of our domain and the people who inhabit it were collected in this hunt for gold. The adventuresome travellers found "color" wherever they went. We shall doubtless hear more about the valley of the big Sushitna River.

The Use of Dynamite in War.

We remarked a few days ago that the two or three dynamite guns in the hands of the Cuban revolutionists have not justified the expectations that were at first entertained in regard to them.

Nevertheless, while this remark stands true, it is to be said that dynamite has been very serviceable to Cuba in the war. It has been an effective factor in such operations as the Cubans have at times pursued. It has been used successfully in many parts of the island for the destruction of railroads, station houses and other buildings, and Spanish military works. It was also used successfully for a time in defending the lines of approach to the insurgent camping place or places in the Rubi hills. Dynamite mines and batteries for their explosion were planted along these lines last autumn, and there is no doubt that Gen. MACEO was enabled to maintain his ground there for months because of the Spanish dread of them. We never had any trustworthy account of their producing any great destruction in the or probable lack of success of revolts enemy's ranks; but we believe that in a number of cases an explosion put a stop to the enemy's advance. It would seem that, after a time, the Spaniards ceased to fear them; for we repeatedly heard of their marching along roads and bridle paths which, as we had been assured, "were strewn with deadly mines of dynamite." We believe that it was Gen. CARLOS ROLOFF, the Cuban Secretary of War, the skilful soldier arrested in this city last week upon the charge of preparing to take a shipload of arms to the revolutionists, who first secured the importation of dynamite into Cuba. His idea was to use it in the blowing up of railroads, bridges and buildings, for which purpose it has been largely serviceable to Gen. GOMEZ: but we have never learned that it has served otherwise as an effective factor in the offensive operations

Mr. Edison at one time entertained the opinion that dynamite would make the ly established organization can do-what? Cubans the master of the situation. He To run a ticket of their own, with any

of the Cuban war.

thought that MACEO would be safe at his camp, and could repel any Spanish force, so long as he had a supply of dynamite. "Make," he said, " a series of shallow gutters around the camp; plant the waterproof dynamite cartridges in them, thirty or forty feet apart; let the insulated wire be connected with other wires a mile away, where there is a ten-cell battery; then let the electrician press an electric button, and there will be an explosion, or series of explosions, the shock of which no enemy can withstand; it would certainly be frightful

for Spain." What could be simpler than Mr. EDison's plan for the defence of the insurgent camp? At the time he spoke, Gen. MACEO had an abundant supply of dynamite in the Rubi hills; and he had American and French electricians at his headquarters, who, it was said, had made all the preparations spoken of by Mr. Edison. Yet the destruction which EDISON had regarded as the certain result of the execution of his design was never accomplished. In December last the Spanish soldiers entered the Cuban camp, which, as it had been supposed, was fully protected by dynamite, scientifically employed. We have never had a satisfactory account of the means they took to avoid or overcome the dangers that lay before them; but it cannot be denied that they compelled Gen. MACEO to leave those of the Rubi hills, the passages to which were said to be sown with plenty of dynamite.

As to the use of dynamite grenades in the insurgent attack upon the town of Artemisa in October last, but little information has ever been furnished. We were led to suppose at the time that some houses had been destroyed and a few people killed by them; but we know that they did not enable the Cubans to capture the place, to drive out the Spaniards, or to do anything more than frighten the inhabitants.

We had wonderful stories last year about the uses to which dynamite-carrying balloons were to be put in the Cuban war. Balloons laden with the explosive bombs were to be sent up, moved to a point directly over a camp or a city of the enemy, into which, by an ingenious device, the bombs would be dropped at the right time with destructive results. We were told how the Spanish columns would thus be shattered, and how Havana would thus be compelled to surrender, and how the Spanish navy guarding the coast would thus be sent to the bottom, and how Cuba would thus be saved. The war balloons were to be beyond the reach of the Spanish gunners, and as it was not necessary that there should be any man in them, the loss of life would fall wholly upon the enemy. The thing was simple as WEYLER's plan of campaign; there were rival inventors in the field; only the funds were needed. Not one dynamite balloon, however, has yet been seen hovering over Spain in Cuba, bearing menace to the enemy.

The idea was not of American origin. It has been talked of for years in Europe as a possible factor in modern warfare. There was a French balloonist who thought he could take some bombs aloft and throw

them into German cities. There is nothing new to be learned from Cuba about the serviceability of dynamite in actual warfare. It has been of use to the revolutionists mainly in the destruction of railroads and buildings; and it was thus used many times before the Cuban war. The dynamite gun has disappointed expectations, and so also have the waterproof dynamite cartridges as large as banana, united by wire with a ten-cell battery. Perhaps, if Mr. Epison himself had gone last year to Cuba with the electrical apparatus and the explosive, the results might have been more impressive than any we have yet heard of.

Factions. In our municipal election in 1894 there

were five candidates for the office of Mayor. supported by twelve political organizations. Seven of these organizations had no candidate distinctly their own, but accepted the nominee of the Republican-Reform party. WILLIAM L. STRONG. During the past few weeks there have been factional disturbances within the ranks of the Tammany Hall organization, weakened by its advocacy of Bryanism in three of the thirtyfive districts of the town: two in the territory beyond the Harlem River and one in the Second Assembly district, in which at the municipal election of 1894 Mr. GRANT. then the Tammany Hall candidate, received his largest vote. There has been some talk of "bolts" and factional revolts from the political fellowship of Tammany Hall in these districts, and on Friday evening the Brownites, so-called, in one meeting place, and the Divverites in another place, met to organize themselves. Meanwhile the Republicans, who have heretofore suffered considerably from factional dissensions based upon no radical difference of oninion or question of party principle or action, are practically harmonious, more so, indeed, than the Republican party in this town has been for many years. There has been, it is true, some talk among politicians of a "rival Republican committee" under the generalship and management of Mr. WILLIAM BROOKFIELD, who resigned recently from the Republican organization in the Twenty-seventh district to engage in this venture; but nothing, so far, has come of it, and it is no sure thing in the field of politics, where uncertainties are many and "hard fighters" are few, that Mr. BROOKFIELD will not withdraw from such a movement with the same precipitancy as led to his abrupt re tirement from the post of chief of the Department of Public Works. The Purroy movement, on the Tammany side, of which there has been considerable talk, has been talk chiefly, for Mr. PURROY, though still retaining the influential office of Clerk of New York county, has been unable to enlist in his revolt against Tammany any appreciable number of recruits.

The underlying reason for the evident against the established organizations, the Republican party or Tammany Hall, is due largely to the changed conditions which been brought about by the electoral ballot law in the first place, and the extension of the civil service system in the second. Where, a few years ago, such an outside movement from either political party would attract the attention of intelligent voters in the months preceding an important municipal election, the futility of such outside movements is now apparent. There are two tickets in every election under the present system of voting between which the voters of the Greater New York are called upon to choose: the Republican ticket, and the Tammany Hall ticket. Outside organizations, like the Socialists or the Prohibition ists, are without influence upon the general result.

Republican dissentients from the regular-

serious expectation of electing it, would be, of course, preposterous. To revolt from the Republican party and indorse the Tammany ticket would be equally absurd. To revolt from the Republican organization, and still support the candidates nominated by the party from which these dissentients had revolted, would be absurd. The political plight of the Purroyites is the same. To nominate a separate Purroy ticket would be to invite the reproach of showing a smaller membership than even the State Democracy. To revolt, while pretending loyalty to Tammany and hostilty to the present leader, and to support the Republican candidates, would be impracticable. To support the Tammany candidates, after denouncing them and the method of their nomination, would be equally difficult. In other words, no "outside organization under the present condition of New York, or Greater New York politics, can expect any influence on the result if the measure of its influence is revolt from either of the established parties. An independent organization may still, it is true, exercise considerable influence if it has the requisite membership by casting its fortunes and bringing the support of its followers to one or other of the party tickets in nomination, Republican or Tammany Hall, but there is no longer any danger, as there once was, to either of the regular parties from a mere factional revolt; and in this particular the pacific Brookfield Republican and the warlike Purroy Tammanyite

Whomsoever circumstances have put in control of the Ohio situation, he should see to it that the Senate should not lose the services of the Hon. JOHN SHERMAN. If Brother HANNA is the Boss, his energies should be directed that end, no matter what his title to personal

stand on the same footing.

For Secretary of the Treasury, BENJAMIN HARRISON would be a most satisfactory nominee. Heavy timber and the patriotic instinct are always valuable qualities in a Cabinet.

The father of phonography, Sir Isaac Pitran, whose oblivary was recently published in all the morning papers, was, perhaps, worthy of the honors that were bestowed upon him; but, if he had not allowed his pen to run away with his head and lead it into the spelling reform craze, of which he was also the parent, the world might have admired him even more. After all, his efforts in that line were useful, for they stand as a warning to phonographic fools For their benefit the good Sir Isaac was sufficiently self-sacrificing to write himself down a donkey in the London Times in the following startling style: "I hav riten met leter fonetikal

That is the way we will all write when we get spelling reform! Imagine a man like HORACE GREELEY, for instance, sending copy to the printers written in that fashion, and demanding a proof in a hurry!

Enthusiasm is considered a good thing, but there is such a thing as too much of a good thing. Among the numerous admirers of the word catcher's art there are several cranks who actually believe that Sir Isaac's alphabet and method of spelling will soon be universally adopted. That is a species of Chauvinian which is to be found among the phonotophiles.

The question has often been asked, How come t that so many people go just a little crazy over shorthand? The answer is simple enough Rapidity has charms that are often too great for the weak-minded; and here we might put a bleyclist or two upon the stand.

A stenographer following an interesting speaker experiences a sensation somewhat akin to that of a skater gliding on the smoothest ice over the surface of a river whose shores reveal charming and ever-changing scenery. There is a certain fascination in a great deal of the work of a shorthand writer. At one moment he may be taken up among the highest flights of eloquence and in another moment be brought down into the depths of philosophy. When h handles all the fire of an orator with impunity and case he feels that, to some extent at least, he is performing a four de force. He should never forget, however, that for the most part it a merely mechanical operation, leaving n oom in the mind of a healthy man for the idea that it can revolutionize all the writing of the

THE JEWISH APPEAL.

The Funds of the United Hebrew Charittee Are Nearly Exhausted.

The Jewish papers of this city earnestly ask for a prompt response to the urgent appeal issued by the United Hebrew Charities. The Jewish Messenger refers to the unusual character of the appeal, from which it is manifest that the officers of the organization are aware that for this year and the present winter they have no time to lose. They find that the stream of applicants for help is as great as it was during he panic period four years ago, while they are startled by the smallness of the contributions to the treasury.

In an account of the source of income for the United Hebrew Charities the Jewish Messenger

In round figures the organization receive \$35,000 from its constituent societies, and \$18,-000 from its Baron de Hirsch Fund for the re lief of Russians who have been in this country two years or less, and not more than \$60,000 in all, in individual subscriptions, donations, and legacies. The officers have found that the needs of the society require fully \$12,000 a mouth to answer the calls for all and to pay running repenses of such a large organization, and in the winter months as much as \$18,000 per month is wanted, and even with this large sum the ald offered can only be of a kind to save the applicants from pressing needs, and cannot be considered as substantial enough to prevent them from requiring further help."

The Jewish organ next refers to the circumstance that the funds in hand will not last longer than the present week, and adds:

"Can our reader- contemplate without a shudder the spectacle of the doors of the charities being closed for lack of support? We do not believe for an instant that the Jewe of this city wish to cripple in any way this meet excellent organization, and we trust that they will practically show their interest in the work by immediate fluancial help." lief of Russians who have been in this country

"Speakin" of cyclones," said the man with the red seard, "one of the funniest freaks I ever see a cytions do was that time when Hank Simons lost his aller cow in '78. You see, Hank he thought a lot of that cow, an' be wouldn't of lost her fer world, an' when he see the cyclone comin' he jest up an tied her by the horns to the oat bin. Wall, sir! when that cyclone come along it jest that cow wrong side out an' left her skin tied to the bin, an' blowed her carcass into Nebrasky!"

The man with the pipe smiled incredutously. "Fact!" said the man with the red beard, "but that ain's the queerest part. Nex' day 'long com another cyclone in the opposite direction, or methy the same one comin' back, an' I'll be blamed if it didn't blow that cow's carcass right back into her skin agin, an' when Hank come out o' his cyclone cellar there was the cow standin' as peaceable a you please, jest like he'd theil er the day before. flut she was mooth' pittful. You see the hadn't been milked the day before," The man with the corncob pipe moved unesally on

"That was the year I lost my cellar," continued he man with the red beard. "It was in July, and big cyclone come along. We all made for our dugout, an' jest as we got there the cyclone struck our place, an' deg gone if it didn't blow the cellar clean out from under my house. Yes, sir! Never to sche the house, but jest blew the cellar out from under it! Queer what cyclones will do, ait't it?" The man on the soap box sasped, pressed his hand breast, and fell backward. He had swallowed his corncob pipe,

Rapid Transit by Retrogression.

TO THE ROITOR OF THE SUN-Sire I am glad that THE SUN keeps in view the commission which the city employs, at large salaries, to make fool suggestion as to "rapid transit." Has it ever occurred to then that this planet of ours does not roll backward, that tunnels are 1-ings of the past, and that, if Greater New York should spend \$100,000,000 or so to dig hole in the ground, the open air railroads would only have to duplicate the time made through the tunnel to take their pastonage away? NUTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

The most notable decision in the past week has been the affirmance by the Court of Appeals of the judgments of the Supreme Court in the celebrated Fayerweather will case, under the title of the Trustees of Amherst College and others vs. Thomas G. Ritch and others. This practically compels the executors under Mr. Faverweather's will to divi. o his residuary estace among the twenty institutions of learning named in the ninth paragraph or article of that instrument, instead of ignoring thirteen of these beneficiaries, as the executors proposed to do. Mr. Justice Truax, who tried the case at Special Term, decided that the executors promised Mr. Fayerweatner that they would divide his residuary estate among th twenty corporations mentioned, share and share alike, if he would make the n his residuary legaties, which he did in reliance upon their promise to this effect. Judge Follett, who wrote one of the opinions at General Term, declared that this finding was amply supported by the evidence, and that "the test mony of Ritch and Vaughan and the correspondence conclusively show that they definite ly promised the testator to dispose of the residuary estate bequeathed to them in accord ance with the provisions of the tenth clause of the will." The result reached in the Court of Appeals would thus seem to be in complete accordance with the intent of the testator. It is quite a victory for Mr. Elihu Root and Mr. James L. Bishop, who bore the brunt of the argument in behalf of the colleges, and whose defeat was confidently predicted by those who were present at Albany when the appeal was argued and heard the questions put to counsel by Chief Judge Andrews. He was the only member of the court, however, who voted to surtain the position of the executors, six the Judges being in favor of affirmance. In the Tilden will case the Second Division of the Court of Appeals stood three in favor of the validity of the will to four against it.

The annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association was held in the Assembly chamber at Albany on Tuesday and Wednes day under the Presidency of Mr. Edward D. Whitaker of Brocklyn, formerly of the Attor ney-General's office. In his opening address Mr. Whitaker com, lained of the number and length of judicial opinions, and suggested changes which, if adopted, would substitute brief memoranda for more or less elaborate opinions in all cases except those involving new questions. This would be a good thing in its effect upon the bulk of the law reports. but Mr. Whitaker appears to overlook the fact that in many instances a written opinion is necessary to satisfy the reasonable demand: of litigants to be informed of the grounds upor which the courts decide their cases. A defeated suitor may acquiesce in an adverse determination which is shown by the opinion to be based upon a careful consideration of the law and facts, when he would regard it as unjust without such evidence of judicial thorough ness and fairness. There is no need, however, of publishing in the official reports or anywhere else the opinions that are written for this purpose, where there is nothing decided that has not been decided many times before. Mr. Whitaker also proposes that in all appellate courts, the opinions should be announced simply as those of the court, and not of any particular Judg- speaking for the court. This method would deprive the bar and the public of all means of determining the relative ability of the various members of our appel-late tribunals, which might be rather a seri-ous matter under an elective system of select-ing the judiciary.

It is announced from Albany that Judge Robert Earl of Herkimer is to act as counsel in the case of the former Police Justices her who were replaced by the new City Magistrates, and that he will submit a brief to the Court of Appeals, although he does not expect to make any oral argument. Judge Earl is now receiving \$12,000 a year from the State as a retired member of the Court of Appeals. Under the new Constitution, he could be as signed to perform duty as a Justice of the Supreme Court at his own request, but as the Governor has not assigned him to such duty, it is to be presumed that he prefers to practise law. There are three Supreme Court Justices retired under similar circumstances by reason of age, the only important differ e being that they receive a smaller salary than Judge Earl. They are all at work, how sver. in the judicial service of the State: Judge Joseph F. Barnard of Poughkeepsie, in Dutchess county and in this city; Judge Jackson O. Dykeman of White Plains, in West hester county, and Judge George B. Bradley of Corning, in the Acpellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brucklyn.

At the annual dinner of the Medico-Legal ociety. Recorder Goff indulged in the pitter denunctation of medical expert testimons which has become so common, and in the course of his speech made the remarkable statement that experts "frequently attempt to justify their frequently false testim by by saying that they follow the same course tha lawyers take." It would be interesting to know whether any medical expert has ever really made such an apploar for the crime of false swearing to the Recorder. His suggestion that it would be a good thing to create a board to select medical experts (ancrea the constitutional difficulties in the way of establishing an official class of witnesses.

In the Court of General Sessions in this city, on Friday, Judge Fitzgerald rendered a de cision sustaining the sufficiency of the indictment for conspiracy a sinst the individual members of the so-called Tobecco Trust, in combining together to commit an act injurious to trade and commerce, namely, "to unlawfully control and monopolize the business making and vending paper cigarettes in the city and county of New York." The plan of operation of the combination is alleged to have been to refuse to sell cigarettes to any small dealers unless they would engage to purcnase only from the American Tobacco Company. It was contended in behalf of the defendants that inasmuch as the indictment showed that whatever they did was done by them as officers of the American Tobacc Company, they could not be held responsible individually, but the corporation alone was liable; but the Court holds that individuals cannot shield themselves from the consequences of wrongdoing by the plea that their acts were those of a corporation of which they were members. Another point in behalf of the defendants was that the law intends to protect only trade and commerce in article protect only trade and commerce in articles of prime necessity, to which class digarattes certainly do not belong. This was also overruled on the authority of the Jaco's case in the Court of Appeals, where the statute prohibiting the manufacture of cigars in tenement houses was adjudged to be unconstitutional. In that case the Court of Appeals quoted with approval the language of Mr. Hugh McCulloch, in a report as Secretary of the "reasury, in which he said of trbacco: "An article which is so generally used, and which adds so much to the confort of the large numbers of our population who earn their living by manual labor, cannot properly be considered a luxury."

An unusual proceeding in Congress during the past week was the passage over the President's veto of a bill relating to the local con venience of the Federal courts in a particular State. Texas is divided into three judicial districts, under the laws of the United States, the Eastern, Western, and Northern. Both houses recently passed a bill creating a new division of the Eastern district, in which the Federal courts should be held at a clace called disaument. The President refused to approve the measure, and the course of Representatives has now parsed it again. Combining vas made by a member of Congress from Texas that; it had been impossible to see Mr. Cleveland on the subject of the bill.

In the capital case of the People vs. Youngs, recently tassed upon by the Court of Appeals, some curious testimony was given as to the infrequency with which lunatics shed tears, An attempt was made to prove that the defendant was suffering from ment-1 derangement at the time of the homicide, and occasions were referred to on which he had manifested considerable emotion and shed tears. The principal medical expert railed for the prosecution, however, testified in substance. "that cry.ng in most, if not in all ca-rs, is no indication of insanity: that it is more an indication of returning sanity, as the insane naver cry." The correctness of this statement was disputed by the defence. WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The second Junior Assembly on Manday suf. fered in no way from Mrs. Astor's brilliant ball the same evening, and the young people had their music, their cotilion, and all the gayety they could desire. There has been also during the week a fortnightly and a Cinderella meet. ing and an extremely pretty supper dance at Sherry's, given by Mrs. Herbert Earon to Introduce her sister, Miss Elsie French, to her own old friends. This was an act of sisterly thoughtfulness on the part of Mrs. Earon, as her visit of a few months here has been marked by the greatest hospitality. She and Col. Eston will sail soon for the other side, and it may be many years before they will make us another visit.

There have been dinners, too, and receptions throughout the week, but far and away the most beautiful entertainments have been Mrs. John Jacob Astor's ball on Monday evening and Mr. Perry Belmont's on Thursday. Mrs. Jack Astor's was a charming affair, bright, gav. and beautitul, with surroundings that enhanced every added embellishment and a spirit that only all-pervading youthfulness can scenre, The hallrooms were large, and there was just the right number of dancers to fill without crowding them. Every pretty face told, every shining gown did its work of adorament, every coronet of jewels added lustre to the scene, The gilded flower-laden sleigh was pretty and picturesque, and there was not a couple on the foor whose faces were not beaming with gladness. Surely it is worth while to make the young happy after the fashion best suited to their age and condition, whatever stern moralists may say to the contrary.

The jewels were superb and the gowns fresh and handsome, though lacking the charm of novelty to the chronicler. It is sufficient to say that Miss Bronson, Miss Katharine Duer, the Misses Morton, the Misses Wetmore, Miss Bessie Davis, Miss Burden, and Miss Blight made a lovely group in the brigade of the unmarried, and that Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Albert Stevens, and Mrs. Sydney Smith were conspicuous for grace and beauty among the young married belies.

The dance given by Mr. Belmont on Thursday was quite as gay and pleasant as Mrs. Astor's, with the charm of perfect freedom which always a ids a large amount of "go" to a bachelor's party. Mr. Belmont received his guests in the large salon, which is not pretty; but the two big drawing rooms in which the cotilion was danced being bung in pale blue satin, panelled with huge mirrors which reflected the soft light of the innumerable candles with which Mr. Belmont had the wisdom to illuminate them, had a good effect. An extremely lively german was led by Mr. Whitehouse and Mrs. Ogden Mills, in which jockey caps in the Belmont colors and gilded horseshoes formed, with ribbons, flowers, and fairy wands, the prin-

cipal part of the favors. Dinners during the week have been large, frequent, and pleasant. Mrs. Frederick De Peyster, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. J. J. Astor, and Mrs. William C. Whitney have been among the hostesses, and the table talk has been almost without a

et-up, of costumes and fancy dresses at Mrs. Martin's great ball. The wags have had their say, of course, and have given out that champagne is to be served in fountains, and that a wholesome breakfast a ordered at the Waldorf for half past 8 on the morning of the 11th. The prohibition of all hacknered costumes, such as peasants flower girls, shepherdesses, and the like, while t will greatly enhance the beauty and distinction of the ball, will probably produce a uniformity in the appearance of the guests which will make the dance more of a bol poudre than a fancy-dress affair. For there is nothing easier for a woman than to get up a marquise's dress of the Louis Seize period. With a grandmother's trunk, a quantity of old lace, jewels ad libitum, and a small face, graceful head, with

an artistic colorist, a woman who has never posed for a beauty will fall in love with the first glimpse she gets of herself in the mirror. Mrs. Martin has limited her guests only to pertain periods of time, and left them all the countries of the world to choose from. The court dress of Russia, Austria, Germany, Turkey. Spain, Italy, and other European and Asiatic countries differs widely from those of France and England, and the eighteenth century clause brings in colonial days on our own continent, so the costumes can be utilized which have been handed down from 180 to 200 years ago. Noted historical and dramatic personages of course will be admitted, and there will be many prominent characters of history and romance represented. It will be in point of fact a historical ball in more senses than one, and every guest ought to assume the name of some prominent person of the era he selects, and

be known by it throughout the evening. To facilitate matters for young men who shrink from the expense of a new costume, it is said that Mr. Edouard de Reszke has very kindly offered to order any costume that he has been seen in on the stage at a price very much more reasonable than it could be had for elsewhere.

Thus everything seems to smile upon this lovel entertainment which the kind hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin are to provide for their old friends and compatriots on this side of the water. It will probably ring down the curtain upon all great functions in private houses, and although three weeks will still intervens before Ash Wednesday, they will be given up to subscription affairs and to preparations for the annual European exodus. Mrs. Astor always starts on her spring trip in February. Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont have their passages taken for the 10th of February, although they may possibly defer their departure another week. ir Roderick Cameron and his daughters sail in the Campania on the 30th, and Mr. and Mrs.

Prescott Lawrence went a week ago. It hardly looks as if there would be any decrease in the number of transatlantic travellers this year. There is said to be a matrimonia epidemic in England, and the number of wedlings to take place before Lent has been run up into the hundreds by society journalists. If this is so, the contagion certainly has not spread in this direction, as the prospect for spring weddings is indifferent and engagements announced are very far between. The latest is that of Miss Eisie Coster, daughter of the late Charles R. Coster to Mr. Alfred Egmont Schermerhorn, on of the late Alfred Schermerhorn and cousts

of Mr. I. Egmont Schermerhorn. An international marriage is announced to take place at Nashville, Tenn., where the Hon-Archibald Majoribanks, brother of Lady Aberleen, will be married to Miss Brown granddaughter of the late Gov. Neil 8 Brown, Minister to Russia under President Buchanan Boxes and tickets for the annual Charity Halls in aid of the Nursery and Child's Respital. which is to take place on the 2d of Febuary, are selling extremely well and there is every prospect of a full attandance and a handsome sum netted for New York's pet charity. The decoations and arrangements are in the hands of a competent committee, and the ball will be conducted with the same careful attention to the comfort and enjoyment of the dancers as on all previous occasions. Boxes are for sale by Mrs Goddard, 2 East Thirty-fifth street, from 1 19 I daily. Tickets can be had at the same place. and at 19 West Fifty-sixth street and 16 West Eleventh street. For this week the great funds tions are Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry's ball tomorrow night, and the second Ladles' Assembly at the Waldorf on Thursday even g

A dreadful rumor has gained currency that here is likely to be no opera next winter at the Metropolitan Opera House. The reason assisted s that the present season, though not absolutely disastrous to the managers, has not yie ded hem a profit commensurate with the risk they run in engaging at high solaries the only su gers whom the New York public can be induced to go and hear. If this be true, either these singers must accept less pay or else cheaper ones to Hall be hired in their place for the benefit of losholders only. Let us hope, however, that the rumor is without foundation, and that next winter's opera will be as good as that which we

The Buke of York Will Visit Ireland. LONDON, Jan. 23 .- It is announced that the Duke of York will pay a visit to Ireland some time in May, and that Prince Albert of Flanders, nephew of King Leopold and her to the Bergian throne, will make a tour of the United States.